Exhibit C

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1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
   SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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 3 RYAN MELVILLE, on behalf of himself
   and all others similarly situated,
 4
                            Plaintiff,
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                                           21 CV 10406 (KMK) (VR)
        -vs-
                                           TELECONFERENCE
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   HOP ENERGY, LLC,
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                        Defendant.
   MICHELLE MULLANEY and ROBERT MULLANEY,
   on behalf of themselves and all others
   similarly situated,
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                                          23 CV 7318 (KMK) (VR)
                           Plaintiffs,
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       -vs-
12 HOP ENERGY, LLC,
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                           Defendant.
14
                                 United States Courthouse
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                                 White Plains, New York
                                 January 9, 2024
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   Before, THE HONORABLE VICTORIA REZNIK, Magistrate Judge
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   APPEARANCES:
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   WITTELS McINTURFF PALIKOVIC
     Attorneys for Plaintiff
19
       18 Half Mile Road
20
      Armonk, New York 10504
   BY: J. BURKETT McINTURFF
21
   --and--
   SHUB & JOHNS, LLC
22
       Attorneys for Plaintiff
       Four Tower Bridge
23
        200 Barr Harbor Drive, Suite 400
       West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428
24 BY: SAMANTHA E. HOLBROOK
        JONATHAN SHUB
   *Proceedings recorded via digital recording device*
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OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
DARBY GINSBERG, RPR, RCR (914) 390-4102

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1 APPEARANCES: (CONT.)
 2 NIXON PEABODY, LLP
       Attorneys for Defendant
 3
       Exchange Place
       53 State Street
       Boston, Massachusetts 02109-2835
   MATTHEW T. McLAUGHLIN
 5 KEVIN SAUNDERS
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THE COURT: This is the Melville and, I quess, 2 Mullaney case. Will counsel please introduce themselves, starting 3 4 with the plaintiff? 5 MR. McINTURFF: Good morning, Your Honor. 6 Burkett McInturff on behalf of plaintiffs and the proposed classes in both the Melville and Mullaney cases, and I have with me my colleagues, Jonathan Shub and Samantha Holbrook, from the Shub & Johns firm as well. 10 THE COURT: Okay. MR. SHUB: Good morning, Your Honor. 11 12 MS. HOLBROOK: Good morning, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Good morning. And for the defendants? 14 15 MR. McLAUGHLIN: Good morning, Your Honor. It's Matt 16 McLaughlin with Kevin Saunders on behalf of HOP Energy. THE COURT: All right. So we are here today to 17 discuss plaintiffs' request for a briefing schedule on a motion 18 19 to be appointed interim class counsel. I read the parties' 20 submissions, so I will start with the plaintiff and give you an opportunity to explain to me why you think this is necessary at 21 this point in time in the cases. 23 MR. McINTURFF: Sure, Your Honor. This is Burkett 24 McInturff. We are here to ensure that the classes in our two cases are protected. It's really that simple. It's in the

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1 classes' interest in both cases to have counsel that's appointed to protect them and authorized to litigate on their behalf in 3 the pre-certification period. Appointing interim class counsel isn't any prejudice to HOP whatsoever, and the case law is clear 5 that appointing counsel is a valuable and established case 6 management tool.

Now, we filed our letter because after we agreed to do 8 a mediation with HOP, HOP start mischaracterizing our cases as being subsumed within a narrower case pending in Pennsylvania 10 | that's called the Callery case. But Judge Karas in May 2023, before we agreed to mediate, had already ruled that Callery is 12 focused on a different HOP product than our case. Callery is also limited to Pennsylvania. But despite Judge Karas's ruling, 14 once we started to discuss in mediation, HOP claimed on the 15 record at the October 31 and November 29 conferences before Your Honor that our cases were somehow subsumed by Callery.

Now, that is a direct threat to the classes' interests, Your Honor, because that is sending a clear message 19 to us that if we don't agree to settle on the defendant's terms, then it can settle these cases out from under us, and the class 21 has no interest in being subjected to threats like that. Instead, it's the opposite. The classes' interest is in having 23 counsel that is appointed to maximize the value that can be 24 obtained for the class, and appointing interim class counsel is the mechanism to do that.

We wrote in our letter that courts have an independent 2 and pre-certification duty to protect the class interests. 3 Considering the HOP's mischaracterizations about our case being 4 subsumed, which again, were made on the eve of settlement talks, 5 the classes in the cases now need the Court's protection. 6 think this -- this is really important. HOP refuses to commit to not trying to settle any part of these cases with the settlement in Callery. If defense counsel would state on the record today that HOP will not try to extinguish any part of 10 these cases via a settlement in Callery, then we don't have an issue. But defense counsel won't do that, and that makes our point. That's why interim class counsel is necessary because there is a direct threat to the class.

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Now, HOP's letter says we haven't presented any 15 evidence that HOP is suggesting it can settle this case in Callery, but respectfully, that is not true. Our evidence is their two-time mischaracterization on the record that our cases are subsumed by the Callery case.

Further, HOP's conduct is evidence that calls for appointing interim class counsel. HOP has ignored Judge Karas's 21 \parallel ruling that Callery is about capped price customers. It's a totally different product than the product challenged in our 23 cases. Our cases are about variable rate customers. And the 24 cases don't overlap. So HOP can settle Callery. We are not objecting to HOP settling Callery. What we are trying to do

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1 with our interim class counsel motion is just make it -- make it clear that HOP can't settle our cases when it settles -- if and 3 when it settles Callery.

Now, HOP said in their letter that we are doing -that we are moving for interim class counsel for some tactical 6 advantage over counsel in Callery, but that's not true. HOP doesn't want the Court to appoint interim class counsel so that 8 | it will have the tactical advantage as it does now. Because at this point, it can try to offer a settlement to the lowest 10 | bidder, and as long as there is no clear delineation between who is responsible to negotiate on behalf of the classes in each case, HOP can always threaten to cater to the lowest bidder, and that -- again, that jeopardizes the classes' interest.

So, you know, finally, we are working with counsel for Callery to achieve a global resolution. We are in active talks in mediation, but Callery is a different case focused on a different product and is limited to Pennsylvania; and there is no quarantee that the interests -- there is no quarantee that 19 the interests of the cases will always be aligned. And so the law is clear, the case law is clear, when there's a potential for a conflict, even if it's not realized, it's the best practice to appoint interim class counsel. The cases we cited 23 in our letter spell this out, and we think it's very reasonable, 24 and it's the right time in the case for the Court to weigh in on the interim class counsel. So we would like to file our motion,

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1 or if the Court wants to rule on our letter as filed, that's fine as well, but we think it's critical for both continued 3 settlement and litigation that the Court appoint interim class 4 counsel.

THE COURT: Okay. And, Mr. McInturff, if -- how is 6 it -- explain to me if you are pointed interim class counsel, 7 how would that allow you to stave off what you see as HOP's efforts to extinguish the class members' claims by settling Callery if, according to Judge Karas, the claims and rights 10 | raised in Callery will differ substantially? What role would being interim class counsel provide you?

MR. McINTURFF: So the role of interim class counsel 13 authorizes and designates class counsel as the sole negotiating 14 party for the interests of that class. So it's essentially an 15 order saying that no other counsel has authority to settle out the class.

THE COURT: And would the -- looking at the Callery case, I was looking at the complaint that you attached, would 19 you be asking to be interim class counsel for a subset of the class that Callery sets forth in its complaint?

MR. McINTURFF: Well, so the Callery class is -- in 22 terms of what is operable in law -- is limited to Pennsylvania, 23 \parallel and the facts in Callery are limited to capped price customer. 24 We are not trying to settle any capped price customers. So effectively, the answer is no. We can't -- we can't say

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1 definitively that it's no because of the way the cases were pled, you know, but again, these pleadings are pleadings, and 3 they are pled before we had discovery; but based on Judge Karas's ruling that the Callery case is a capped price case, we 5 have no intention of settling a capped price claim, and 6 certainly Callery can't extend beyond Pennsylvania.

THE COURT: Well, that's what I was trying to 8 understand because I see the Pennsylvania complaint. I don't know what the status is of what their -- what their class 10 | includes now or how it's changed, if at all. It appears that recently they pled it was that it included all persons who 12 entered into contracts with defendants under terms, including a cap pricing program and/or a prevailing retail price, which I 14 think would include the claims in your case.

And I understand that they included this opt-in provision, which I guess was okay under Pennsylvania law, but I don't know where that stands, whether they are still seeking to include a class of non -- you know, people outside of 19 Pennsylvania as part of that class.

Do you know the answer to that?

MR. McINTURFF: Well, I can tell you that on the docket, Your Honor, that they haven't amended the complaint, and 23 \parallel no class certification motion has been filed in that case. So the operative pleading is the one that was attached to our claims, and they lost -- they spent close to two years trying to

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1 get the case remanded to the state court in Pennsylvania, and they lost the remand motion. So the case is staying in federal 3 court.

So, again, to the extent that there is some small 5 overlap, if any, in the cases, I don't think that --6 counsel's against appointing interim class counsel because the point of interim class counsel is to prevent the -- essentially, one case from swallowing another, and there is no threat here on either side that one case swallows the other. Because, again, Judge Karas has ruled that our case is a variable rate case and that Callery is a capped price case. I'm stating on the record 12 that we are not attempting to settle any capped price customers, so we can't swallow their case. And what we are trying to 14 prevent is the defendant from attempting to use the settlement 15 in Callery to swallow our two variable rate cases.

THE COURT: Understood. And that's because -- at 17 | least the way it's pled -- the Callery class action allegations include prevailing retail price contracts as well.

MR. McINTURFF: Well, it's pled to include prevailing 20 | retail prices, but it's not so much because the way it's pled, 21 | because -- because the way it's pled includes only Pennsylvania customers because it says if you are outside of Pennsylvania, 23 you have got to opt in, which is impossible in federal court. 24 So the way -- it's not -- the problem is not the way it's pled. The problem is the defendant's characterization of the case in

1 light of Judge Karas's ruling. And, again, this threat of this, you know, very not-so-implicit threat that our case is subsumed. 3 Defense counsel stated twice on the record that the case is 4 subsumed and -- which means again defense counsel believes that 5 it can settle Callery and claim that our case has been settled. 6 I think -- again, I think the right term is "swallowed." Like defense counsel claims that Callery subsumes our case, which it clearly does not, and it's very concerning to us that they would suggest as much because, yes, the class definition includes a 10 reference to prevailing prices, but it's limited to Pennsylvania, and our Court has looked at -- if Your Honor will 12 recall, the defendant moved to stay the case, our Court has looked at both cases, and Judge Karas ruled very clearly that 14 Callery is about capped price customers. We are pursuing consumers' rights under purchasing a completely different product. And --

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THE COURT: No, I understand that. When I was looking at the case law relating to interim class counsel, typically the 19 question is: Are the cases overlapping, duplicative, competing in some way? And I think your view is they are not, except that defendants characterize them as being such. So I was trying to understand that if you are -- if you become interim class 23 counsel, you would be interim class counsel for the class that 24 you have proposed, which arguably isn't -- which is arguably 25 different than the Callery --

MR. McINTURFF: Correct.

2 THE COURT: -- class.

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MR. McINTURFF: That's correct.

THE COURT: I wanted to understand. Okay. So turning to defendants, then.

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Thank you, Your Honor. So, I mean, I just at the outset, I absolutely deny that I have made any sort of threat or improperly characterized the Callery case. literally I think have only said precisely what Your Honor just did a moment ago, which is, read the definition of the proposed class from Callery, which as Your Honor just indicated, is not 12 \parallel limited to -- as I read it -- capped customers. It includes capped customers, but there has been no class that has been 14 certified in Callery or, obviously, either of these cases. don't have a position on what those -- all I am doing is reading what the allegations are, and that was the sum total of what I indicated when I said that, as pled, the definition of the class is much broader than what Mr. McInturff has viewed as the 19 proposed definition of the class, but no class has been certified in either case.

To the -- and this idea that we are -- we are using or trying to achieve some tactical advantage here by offering to 23 settle to the lowest bidder, again, the only settlement 24 discussions that we have had are in connection with the ongoing 25 | mediation that is a global mediation that was requested -- that

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1 we have scheduled with Callery, and then Mr. McInturff requested to join.

So we have been acting consistently throughout. 4 has been presented as an attempted global resolution. As far as $5 \parallel I$ know, everybody is still participating, and so the only -- as 6 we said in our letter -- the only seeming tactical advantage with this request would flow to plaintiffs' counsel in the New 8 York case. I don't know what Callery's counsel's position is on interim class counsel. My sense is that this was not a joint 10 request since nothing was filed with respect to this in Callery; but this -- to your point, Your Honor, if these are not 12 competing actions as far as plaintiffs in this case are concerned, then there is no need to appoint interim class 14 counsel. If they -- if the goal is to ultimately try to resolve these cases on a global basis, which is certainly the defendant's goal, then this is -- this is simply not necessary to resolve at this stage of the case.

THE COURT: So what is your response to 19 Mr. McInturff's point that you aren't willing to state that your -- well, his concern is that you will separately settle Callery, which -- and will argue that that subsumes or swallows Melville and Mullaney so that it's settled out from underneath them, and 23 that you haven't been willing to say that that's not what's 24 | happening; that you are not intending to do that.

So is there -- is that correct; that you are not

1 willing to state -- go that far? 2 MR. McLAUGHLIN: I don't believe I have -- I don't 3 believe Mr. McInturff has ever asked me that question. The 4 I first I heard about a request for commitment was two minutes ago on this conference call. 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 MR. McLAUGHLIN: So --8 THE COURT: So, Mr. McInturff, what is the question you want to pose to Mr. McLaughlin? Can you repeat that question? 10 MR. McINTURFF: Yes. 11 12 Will you agree not to settle out any aspect of the 13 Melville or Mullaney cases in Callery? And for the record, that 14 has been asked before. 15 THE COURT: So, Mr. McLaughlin, do you have an answer to that question? 17 MR. McLAUGHLIN: I don't because I don't know --18 because it really -- because I think if you -- but again, I 19 haven't had this conversation specifically with plaintiffs' 20 counsel in Callery, but I believe plaintiffs' counsel in Callery 21 understands their proposed class to be consistent with what Your Honor read from the complaint, which would have overlapped with 23 any -- with at least the proposed classes in Mullaney; maybe not 24 Melville because Melville's proposed class is limited to --25 well, I think it probably still would potentially with

1 Melville -- but Melville's proposed class is limited to the customers that have the first year promotional retail price 3 language.

So no, I can't -- I can't commit to that because --5 but I haven't had any settlement discussions specifically with 6 plaintiffs' counsel from Callery, but that's -- that is not unusual for -- if there are competing -- if there are, which 8 Mr. McInturff doesn't believe they are competing class actions, but for a proposed settlement to define what the class is. |I don't think it would be appropriate for us to limit that at this stage when we haven't even agreed on a settlement or discussed a settlement with plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Right. But I quess --

MR. McLAUGHLIN: This --

(Cross-talk)

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THE COURT: But right, no, I understand your position, 17 Mr. McLaughlin, and I guess I understand, though, why that gives Mr. McInturff pause because to the extent your view -- and the 19 plaintiffs' view in Callery -- is that their class action is broad enough to subsume at least some members of the class in Melville and Mullaney, then there is a risk that you could go off and settle Callery with the plaintiffs in a way that would 23 undercut the class in Melville and Mullaney and without their involvement. And it sounds like you are not willing to say -you are not willing to disagree with that because you don't want

1 to box in your position, which I understand, but I think that's where it sounds like the problem lies.

Am I -- is that correct, Mr. McInturff?

MR. McINTURFF: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So, I mean --

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Your Honor, I would just --

(Cross-talk)

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THE COURT: Mr. McLaughlin, what addresses that concern for Mr. McInturff? How can we be sure that you and -that HOP and Callery have an expansive view of the class such that it subsumes part of Melville and Mullaney, that that gets settled, not as part of this global settlement where everybody is involved equally and has a part of the conversation, but in 14 some backroom negotiations where then their claims are undercut? 15 How do we address that from your perspective, if not for appointing interim class counsel?

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Your Honor, I think -- and the cases that we cited in our response deal with that issue exactly. 19 It's the -- there is a process built into Rule 23. If -- if we were to reach a settlement in a different case that Mr. McInturff believed was not an appropriate settlement, he has all of the tools under Rule 23 to object to or opt out of, or 23 otherwise weigh in on, any proposed settlement. That's all $24 \parallel$ aired out in public in that court, and so there is -- there are 25 built-in safeguards to any settlement that is proposed on behalf

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of a class that --
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             THE COURT:
                        Okay.
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             MR. McLAUGHLIN: -- would be available to them in this
   case.
          Just like --
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             THE COURT: Mr. McInturff -- okay.
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             (Cross-talk)
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             MR. McLAUGHLIN: -- if we were to settle in -- just
 8 like if we were to settle with the plaintiffs in these cases
   the -- to the extent the plaintiffs in Callery view that as
10 somehow inconsistent with their proposed class or the settlement
   they want, they could air those grievances in this court.
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             So it's the exact same safeguards that both counsel
13 have. I think appointing interim class counsel now,
14 particularly given the current posture of ongoing global
15 negotiations, would only unfairly benefit Mr. McInturff and his
   firm.
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             THE COURT: In what way would it benefit -- would it
   be unfairly benefiting Mr. McInturff and his firm in your view?
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             MR. McLAUGHLIN: Because it would -- because it would
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   essentially prevent the plaintiffs in the Callery case from
   engaging in the ongoing mediation. So we have a separate case
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   that is continuing that -- that -- and the counsel in that case
23 wouldn't be permitted to, as far as I understand the request,
24 wouldn't be permitted to engage in some written negotiations
25 with us and the mediator in connection with -- with the
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potential global resolution. So it would -- it would --
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             (Cross-talk)
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             THE COURT: Is that your intent to --
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             (Cross-talk)
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             MR. McLAUGHLIN: -- power to --
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             MR. McINTURFF:
                             Totally not.
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             THE COURT: Mr. McLaughlin, I am sorry.
   just -- Mr. McInturff, so is that your intention? So --
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             MR. McINTURFF: No. No. Without a doubt.
                                                          I mean,
10\parallelthat's absurd. What we are trying to do is delineate the
   different areas of responsibility and avoid the defendant being
12 able to suggest that it can go to the lowest bidder, which is
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   exactly what Mr. McLaughlin just did.
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             And this notion that there is some sort of process
15 built into Rule 23, first of all, if that were adequate, there
16 would be no such thing as interim class counsel; and second,
17 \parallel that's not how it -- how it operates in the real world. In the
   real world what the defendant does is tries to pit various cases
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19 against each other to get the parties to go to the lowest
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   bidder, and then as soon as they can -- they find the lowest
   settlement, they move to stay the other cases. Then they
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   self-impose a stay, and it upends the litigation.
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             I have had this happen in another energy case before
24 Judge Underhill in the District of Connecticut, and what he did
   in that scenario, because he saw it coming, was he -- once the
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1 party had agreed to a settlement that was -- that was to the lowest bidder, he said, great, that's what you guys think you 3 can get. We are going to stay the settled case, and we are going to let the cases that are litigating go forward and see if 5 they can maximize the value to the class because the purpose 6 here is to make sure that the class has an agent in each -- in each instance has an agent that is going to maximize its value; 8 and, frankly, the idea that defendant is concerned about maximizing the value to the class is this fox guarding the 10 henhouse.

This is -- we are not trying to settle Callery. 12 \parallel are not trying to settle any part of Callery. Callery is a capped price case. Judge Karas ruled that it was a capped price 14 case. This is simple. And the fact that Mr. McLaughlin can't 15 agree that it won't settle any part of our case out just shows what's actually going on here, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So how -- have you spoken with the Callery plaintiffs about this, Mr. McInturff? What's their -- do they 19 understand your concerns and what you are trying to do? And I mean --

(Cross-talk)

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MR. McINTURFF: We are working cooperatively with 23 counsel for Callery in the global mediation, but we are -- what 24 we have been concerned about is the defendant's approach to the Callery case. We haven't -- we don't have any indicia that

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1 counsel for Callery is interested in settling our case out, but it's the defendant's comments on the record that are concerning to us.

THE COURT: And in your view -- you keep referring to 5 Judge Karas's decision that Callery is a capped price case. 6 you have an indication that Callery plaintiffs see it that way as well? that that's a capped price case, and it doesn't include prevailing -- the prevailing rates so that it would overlap with the claims you are bringing?

MR. McINTURFF: I don't know the answer to that, Your 11 Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And so in what stage of discovery is Callery in at this point? Do you know?

MR. McINTURFF: My understanding is -- well, it's -the case -- the cases were -- started merits discovery around the same time as Melville. Mr. McLaughlin is counsel in Callery, so he can maybe answer that better than me.

> THE COURT: Okay. Do you know, Mr. McLaughlin? Yeah? (Cross-talk)

MR. McLAUGHLIN: We are engaged. We have exchanged 21 written discovery. There was -- there was -- there was (inaudible) before I got involved in the case because, as you 23 may recall, we took over in this case, as well as in Callery this summer. There was jurisdictional discovery that had taken place, but the substantive merits discovery I agree only started

1 shortly before it did in this case. We -- the scheduling order provided the discovery was to be complete by now. We've been 3 working with the discovery master that's been appointed in that case to hopefully revise the dates once -- you know, if and when the mediation talks fail, but we don't have a current new 6 scheduling order in Callery for discovery to be concluded.

THE COURT: And with respect to mediation, are there 8 more mediations scheduled, and are they scheduled to include all three cases, Melville, Mullaney, and Callery?

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MR. McLAUGHLIN: We don't have another -- we agreed to continue working with the mediator on a global basis to try to reach resolution, and we have been doing that. I have had -- I spoke with the mediator as recently as late last week, so we are 14 continuing to, I think -- unless somebody tells me otherwise -to pursue mediation. We have provided some additional information in connection with that, but as far as I understand, 17 ∥we are still moving forward with a -- with a global resolution if we can reach one. That's still the -- I think, everybody's goal.

THE COURT: And from your perspective, do you view the Callery case as overlapping or competing in any way with the Melville and Mullaney cases?

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Well, I do -- I mean, Your Honor, all 24 I can do is read the allegations in the complaint, and yes, my 25 understanding -- I mean, my understanding based on prior to the

1 mediations, frankly, was that Callery's counsel viewed their class as -- as broader than what I think Mr. McInturff has 3 described it as. I don't take a position on that because the Court hasn't, you know, certified any class, but I am just 5 reading the words on the page of the complaint that, to me --

THE COURT: Right. And in Callery, is the discovery -- what will the discovery entail? The broader class action allegations as we read them out loud here in this conference? What is the basis --

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MR. McLAUGHLIN: Yes, we have produced --(Cross-talk)

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Yes, we have not -- I mean, we have 13 not limited -- and frankly, the discovery master has ordered us 14 to already, and we have produced discovery that extends beyond 15 Pennsylvania. I understand -- I understand, again, I am not, obviously, representing the plaintiffs, I understand the complaint since it was filed in state court has -- you know, as pleaded, has an opt-in for outside-of-Pennsylvania residents, 19 but that is a function of Pennsylvania state court procedure that now that it's in federal court, I don't -- I have no idea If the plaintiff is intending to file an amended complaint, but it has certainly been litigated to date as a national class 23 action similar to Melville and Mullaney, and we have produced discovery consistent with that.

THE COURT: And including not just capped price, but

prevailing rate contracts? MR. McLAUGHLIN: Correct. THE COURT: And Mr. McInturff described Callery as 4 different also in that it was a fraud -- more of a fraud case

6 with that distinction or do you think there is also overlap in

5 versus Melville and Mullaney as contract-based. Do you agree

the kinds of claims in Callery?

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MR. McLAUGHLIN: Well, it's true that there are additional claims, including fraud claims, that exist in Callery, but there are -- there is also a breach of contract claim in that case as well.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So I guess I do have a view already, but I think what I'd like to do is have the 14 parties move forward with a short briefing schedule on this 15 issue because I don't think all the issues in 23(g) have been 16 addressed in pre-motion letters that need to be addressed for 17 the Court to make a ruling.

So will the parties propose a briefing schedule? 19 you want me to do one right now or do you have one in mind to propose that we can agree upon?

MR. McINTURFF: The parties haven't discussed a 22 | briefing schedule, so we are happy to work it out with Your 23 Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So let's do that here, then. When 25 do you want to file your opening motion, Mr. McInturff?

MR. McINTURFF: So I've got -- I've got a brief due in the Ninth Circuit next Friday that's taking up a lot of our 3 time. Maybe Thursday, January 25th? 4 THE COURT: Okay. And, Mr. McLaughlin, how much time 5 do you want to respond or do you need? 6 MR. McLAUGHLIN: Your Honor, if I could have -- I'm 7 just trying to see -- if I could have two weeks until the 8th? 8 THE COURT: Okay. And will the timing of this affect any of the ongoing discovery deadlines that you have in your 10 cases or mediations, for example? Because I wouldn't want that to hold up the timing of anything. 12 MR. McINTURFF: No. No. It won't. 13 MR. McLAUGHLIN: Not from the defendant's perspective. 14 THE COURT: Not from your perspective, either, 15 Mr. McLaughlin? 16 MR. McLAUGHLIN: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Great. So then -- so 17 January 25th is the opening motion; February 8th opposition. 18 19 And I guess if you want to reply, I can give one to you, 20 Mr. McInturff. But you don't have to have one if you don't want It's up to you. 21 one. 22 MR. McINTURFF: Okay. Maybe the 22nd? 23 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. And I guess, Mr. McInturff, 24 if you need longer than what you proposed -- you said two weeks, 25 \parallel and Mr. McInturff is giving himself that much time just for a

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reply so I leave it open --
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             (Cross-talk)
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            MR. McINTURFF: You know, I think I can do less.
 4 can do less on the reply. I don't need that much. How about
   the 15th?
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             THE COURT:
                         Okay.
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            MR. McINTURFF: Just a week. You know, we don't need
 8
   two weeks.
 9
             THE COURT: Just -- so Mr. McLaughlin, are you still
10 happy with the two weeks?
11
            MR. McLAUGHLIN: Yes. I think we can -- we can
12 still --
13
             THE COURT: You will get it done then. Okay. Great.
14
            MR. McLAUGHLIN:
                             Okay.
15
             THE COURT: Wonderful. So -- and then I will be able
   to turn around an opinion soon after that.
17
             Is there anything else that needs to be addressed
18 today? I'm looking to see where we are in discovery. Are the
19 Melville and Mullaney cases now going to be coordinated in terms
20
   of discovery? Mr. McInturff?
21
             MR. McINTURFF: So, well, we have been asking the
22 defendant to agree to consolidate the cases for many months, and
23 it's one of the issues outstanding that defendant has not gotten
24 back to us on.
25
             THE COURT: Okay. But putting aside whether it's
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1 officially consolidated, is there some agreement to just coordinate discovery at the very least or is that not relevant? 3 MR. McINTURFF: Well, we haven't discussed that 4 specific issue, but I -- I don't -- my sense from Mr. McLaughlin 5 is that that's not going to be a problem. I mean, I know we are 6 certainly -- everybody -- it's all the same lawyers working on 7 both cases. 8 THE COURT: Ah, okay. 9 MR. McINTURFF: I don't see any issue. I don't know 10 lif Mr. McLaughlin sees an issue, but certainly not from our perspective. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. McLaughlin, is there an issue 13 with -- is there a CMP or case management plan already 14 established in Mullaney? 15 MR. McINTURFF: There is not. 16 THE COURT: Okay. So you still need to do that? MR. McINTURFF: Yes. We haven't had -- we had the 17 Rule 26(f) conference, but as far as I know, we haven't had the 18 19 initial conference or set a scheduling order. 20 THE COURT: I see. And did you get any indication 21 \parallel from Judge Karas that you would be doing that before him or no? 22 MR. McINTURFF: All we've gotten thus far from Judge 23 Karas is the referral order. 24 THE COURT: Okay. And was that at your request or --25 MR. McINTURFF: No.

(Cross-talk) 2 THE COURT: Okay. I think the next -- so, and putting 3 that aside, what's the status of discovery in Melville? 4 MR. McINTURFF: In Melville we are -- we -- the 5 defendant -- we proposed search terms. The defendant has given 6 us a counterproposal. There are several issues, ESI-related issues that are still circling around. As Your Honor knows, we negotiated an ESI protocol. No real document production has occurred. There's been no substantial data production with the 10 charging data. We still need documents. And no depositions 11 have occurred. We are -- we have a status letter due on Friday. 12 We are going to raise a few issues, one of which is this 13 continuing issue about identifying the contracts that apply to which customers. 14 15 THE COURT: No. Don't tell me that. MR. McINTURFF: I know. I know. 16 17 (Cross-talk) 18 THE COURT: Okay. All right. It's a never-ending 19 issue with you all. Okay. 20 MR. McINTURFF: Yes. And so, you know, discovery is 21 underway. 22 In terms of Melville, so Your Honor is aware, we 23 issued written discovery requests, and we just got the defendant's responses this week. And so --25 MR. McLAUGHLIN: Mullaney.

MR. McINTURFF: Sorry. Mullaney. Thank you. 2 So, well, I guess I'm jumping the THE COURT: Okay. $3 \parallel$ qun if I have a joint status letter due from you soon. 4 In Mullaney it sounds like the parties should meet and confer and propose a case management plan and submit that to the Court. I guess I will confer and ask Judge Karas if that's something he wanted to do himself with you all or intended to just refer that all to me at this point. 9 But there is no harm in you both meeting and 10 conferring and putting together the schedule because you are going to have to do that in any case. 12 MR. McINTURFF: Okay. 13 THE COURT: And I guess what I will -- so when is your 14 current status letter due for me? 15 MR. McINTURFF: Friday. 16 THE COURT: Friday. Okay. So what I will do is, I 17 \parallel know you will be briefing this interim class counsel issue, which will be fully briefed by February 15th. Your current 18 discovery deadline is in April; is that right, the fact 19 20 discovery deadline? MR. McLAUGHLIN: Yeah. April 18th. 21 THE COURT: Okay. So what I will have you do is --22 23 how about the end of February, which is February 29th -- jumping the gun since I usually do this once I see your joint status letter, but I will want -- I will want another joint status

1 letter by the end of February giving me an update on discovery. 2 But why don't I hold off on that? We will see what you guys 3 submit on Friday, and I can determine from there because it may 4 be there will be more issues that we need to address, and so why 5 don't I hold off on that? 6 Are there any other issues that we can address today, 7 Mr. McInturff? 8 MR. McINTURFF: Not for plaintiffs, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. McLaughlin, anything that you want to raise? 10 11 MR. McLAUGHLIN: No, Your Honor. Thank you. 12 THE COURT: Okay. So I will not set a joint status 13 | letter deadline yet or our next teleconference. I will await 14 the parties' joint status letter that we will get on Friday and 15 also the parties' briefing on interim class counsel, and then we will take it from there. 17 Thank you all. Have a good day. 18 MR. McINTURFF: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 MR. McLAUGHLIN: Thank you, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Bye-bye. 21 -000-22 23 24 25